THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscriptions can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the subscription is propose[d]

VOL. XLVII. THURSDAY 24 JANUARY, 1839. NO. 3204

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fast sailing Teak built Ship "CITY OF POONAH" 560 Tons, *J. Wilson*, Commander. She has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and having the greater part of her Cargo already engaged, will have the earliest possible despatch.—For Freight or Passage apply to

POLLEXFEN MILLNE AND CO.,

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE friends of this Institution are reminded, that the Annual Meeting will take place, at the Rooms of the Native Education Society, on Friday the 25th Instant at 11 o'clock A. M. at which, those who take any interest in its proceedings, are invited to attend.

Bombay, 23d January 1839.

THE Trustees of MESSRS. BARRON AND Co. finding it necessary to close the Concern forthwith, request that Gentlemen who may have watches or any other articles left there either for repair, or sale on commission, will send for them immediately, as the Trustees will not hold themselves responsible for such articles as may remain unclaimed after the 28th February next. The present stock in trade is selling off at reduced prices for *Cash only*.—Persons having claims against the late Firm of *Messrs. Mathies and Barron*, or the present one of *Baron and Co.* are requested to send them in, the Trustees being anxious to wind up the affairs with as little delay as possible.

Rampart Row, January 23rd 1839.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. a few pipes of old Madeira Wine, from Messrs. *Murdock Shortridge and Co.*, at Rupees 500 per pipe.

Bombay, 23d January, 1839.

FOR Sale, at the Shop of ARDASEER FURDOONJEE, situate in Forbes' Street, a few boxes of superior *real* Manilla Cheroots, received, by the Ship "*Scaleby Castle*," direct from that Port.

Gentlemen, or Messes, can be supplied on addressing as above.

Bombay, 21st January, 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE and Co have recently received an Invoice of Preserved Provisions in Canisters containing 1, 2 and 4 lbs. each viz. Mock Turtle Soup, Soup and Bouilli, Ox Tail Soup, Vegetable Soup, Chicken Broth, Fresh Salmon, Lobsters, Carrots, Green Peas, Turnips, Mulligatawny Paste, Anchovy and Herring Paste, *Pate a la Diable* Sardines, Arrow Root, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Pearl Barley, Essence of Coffee, Cocoa Paste, Chocolate Powder &c. &c.

—No. 10 Forbes Streets, Bombay, 24th January, 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. have for sale "on Commission" the undermentioned Books:

		Rs.
20 Vols.	Encyclopedia Brittannica	
6 do	.....do.....do. Supplement 4to, price.	150
2 do.	Johnson's Dictionary (1837) Quarto.. „	25
1 do.	Nicholson's Operative Mechinic ..... „	20
2 do.	Schleusneri Lexicon ..... „	30
8 do.	Burn's Life and Works..... „	20
2 do.	Gil Blas Illustrated..... „	20
3 do.	History of Ferdinand and Isabella.. „	27
1 do.	Life of Wallenstein..... „	8
3 do.	Martineau's Western Travel ..... „	20
2 do.	Cooper's Italy..... „	14
1 do.	Pascal Bruno..... „	6
1 do.	Ingli's Rambles..... „	6
1 do.	Phantasmion..... „	5
2 do.	Phillips's Law of Evidence ..... „	35
3 do.	Persia in Miniature..... „	12
3 do.	Bingley's Useful Knowledge. Hf bd. in Russia ... „	10
6 do.	Scotts Bible Quarto..... „	45
6 do.	James Naval History..... „	30

24th January, 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO. have received for sale "On Commission," an Invoice of *Quarrill's* Patent Albion State Lamps, which from their use and appearance are strongly recommended to notice.

THE undersigned have for sale an Invoice of Gentlemen's Black and White Broad and Narrow brimmed Hats from *Bicknell and* Moore,

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 23d January, 1839.

STOLEN from a House in Girgaum on the night of the 17th Instant, a French Watch engine turned Silver back, makers name, L'Hardy Paris. Whoever will bring or cause the same to be brought to my House shall be handsomely rewarded if required.

WM. WILSON,

Colaba, 23rd Jan., 1839.

AUCTION

THIS day the 24th January instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit for public Sale, at his late residence the "BEE HIVE" (on the North West side of Malabar Hill) the Household Furniture and Property of the late JAMES BRUCE SIMSON, Esquire, of the Civil Service; the same consists of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queens-ware, Cutlery, Blackwood Furniture, comprizing Couches, Ottomans, and Chairs to match, Pier Tables with marble Slabs, Screens, Teapoys, a Set of Mahogany Dining Table, Jackwoods Side-board, Chairs, Handsome Chandeliers, Double Branched Wallshades. Book Cases with Glass Doors, A double barrelled Gun, Pistols, Office, Dressing, and Bed-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, a large Collection of Books a quantity of superior Wines, and Beer, &c. &c. &c,

ALSO.

A London built Britzka, with Harness, a Buggy and Harness, a Buggy Horse, a Pair of Carriage Horses, and several other high Caste Riding Horses. At the conclusion of the Sale, about 200 Pots and Tubs of choice Plants, which will be put up in convenient lots.

Catalogues are in course of Publication, and may be had on the premises, or at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, this day the 24th inst, when the property will be on view.

Nesbit Lane, 24th Jan. 1839

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received and will expose for sale on Commission on Monday next the 28th instant, *for Cash only*, the following valuable Prints in handsome frames, and Books just landed from the "*Berkshire*," which to insure a speedy sale are priced moderately. Ancient Jerusalem; Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer or the Martyrs in Prison, Wreckers off Fort Rouge colored; Sancho and the Duchess; Retreat at Naseby; Byron and Mariana; Stray Kitten and The Pet; Birds of Promise, Scenes on the road to Epsom; Last Supper; Shepherds grave and Chief Mourner; Kennel Scenes; Taglioni Coach; Under Weigh; Stable Scenes; Lady D'Orsay and children; Safe arrived; Poacher; Mazeppa; Child's Offering; Lady Cust; Fair Forester; Horse Artaxerxes; Highland Hospitality; My own fire side; a beautifully colored full length Protrait of the Queen; Doncaster Races; Bull fight at Seville; Last Moments of Charles Ist; The Derby Won; Bachelors Hall; Lymington Steeple chase; Ma shall Soult; The Coronation Procession; The Great Western; H. M. Ship Pique, Forget me not for 1839; Book of Royalty beautifully bound in Red Morocco; Prouts Hints on light and Shade; Nashs Sketches of the middle ages; Richardsons Sketches on the Continent; Stanfields Sketches on the Moselle; Little Tales for little Heads; Floral Sketches; Amateurs Manuel showing the various manner of light and shade of the different schools of Painting; Lavis's Chess board companion; Barbaulds Lessons; young lady's Book of Botany; Breakfast table companion; Parlour Magic; young ladies Equestrian Manual; Book of Sports; American broad grins; The Human frame; Monk of Cemies; Sketches of young Gentlemen; Seige of Granada with handsome plates; Confessions of an elderly lady; Cricketers hand book; Whist players hand book; Beauties' costume; Pearls of the East; Goldsmiths History; Sporting; Life and Adventures of Mylton with plates.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 29th instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at his Residence Breach Candy, The valuable household furniture, Plate, plated, Glass and Queens Ware, of Major GROUNDWATER, proceeded to sea, consisting of, Couches, Chairs, Tables, a Side Board; handsome Bronze Argand hanging Lamps; double branch Wall Shades; a Piano, Bedsteads; Silver Spoons, Forks, Muffineers, and Beer Mugs; Richly Plated Hot Water and other Curry Dishes; Bottle Stands, Cruet and Liquor frames; handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Sets, Tumblers, Claret Wine and Liqueur Glasses, a single Barrelled Gun, Military and Hunting Saddles, Cambay Carpets, Books, a small quantity of Bijouterie and a variety of other Articles, particulars of which will appear in Catalogues and the property be on view from the 27th instant.

SALE BY AUCTION,

ON Wednesday the next the 30th instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will sell by public auction a recently imported invoice of French goods consisting of fine flavored light Claret, Poullai Medoc, Chateau Margeaux, *La fit*, and Medoc, Superior pale Brandy, cases of Liqueurs, Perfumery consisting of esteemed Essences, Oils, and Extracts, Bears grease, Pastils, Soaps &c. Loaves of Sugar and a variety of other Articles, particulars of which will hereafter appear; on the same day a double poled Tent with necessary and Routie, a fine Deccan Poney, a superior double barrelled Gun by Probyn, a Saddle and Bridle complete by Peat, and a variety of Household Furture the Property of a gentleman leaving India.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; Among other miscellaneous information, the Calendar contains, in addition to the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE, dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—The Army, Civil, and Indian Navy Lists corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December. The whole printed with new type on English Paper.— PRICE 6 RUPEES.

Courier Office, 24th January 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Goverment during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two.

Courier Office, 24th January 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 24th January 1838.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1839.

No. 46 2nd Lieutenant G. McLeod of the Engineers, is appointed Assistant to Captain Harris, the Field Engineer with the Scinde Reserve Force.

No. 47 Lieutenant G. Hutt. is appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Artillery of the Reserve Division proceeding to Scinde.

No. 48 The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-bublish for information, the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 18th December 1838.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Camp Pools, 18th December 1838.

The Right Honorable the Governor General extends to the Force proceeding under the command of Major General Sir W. Cotton, K. C. B. & K. C. H. from the date of crossing the Indus, all the advantages granted to the Native Troops and public Establishments who served beyond the Burrampootre during the War with Ava, by General Orders, No. 358 of 25th November 1824.

2nd. The Rule laid down in the orders above specified in regard to the manner of drawing the extra allowances therein sanctioned, are to be strictly adhered to, and the indulgence will continue to the Troops &c. so long as they shall be employed to the Westward of River Indus.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Major General, *Sec. to the Govt. of India Mily Dept. with the Right Hon'ble the Governor Genl.*

(True Copy).

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Major General *Sec. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept. with the Right Hon'ble the Governor Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 25th November 1824.

No. 353 The Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, to direct that from the date of the 2nd and 3rd Regiments of Local Cavalry crossing the Megna or Burrampootree River, or passing the Station of Goalpara, for Service on the Eastern Frontier, the following Extra allowances shall be drawn for them in Abstract, under the head of "*Extra Charges*" vizt :—

Ressaldar	Rs 50	Suwar	Rs 7
Ressaidae	27	Woordie Major	35
Naib Ressaldar	17	Nakeeb	7
Jamedar	15	Vakeel	9
Kote Duffadar	12	English Writer	10
Duffadar	10	Persian Writer	10
Nishanchee	10	Native Doctor	7
Nagarchee &c.	9	Extra ditto	7

and generally to the Establishments as fixed by Regulation, an advance of one third, under the same head, and denomination. These allowances to continue while they are employed on the Eastern Frontier durin the presentg War.

On His Excellency's recommendation, it is likewise directed, in consequence of the dearness of Provisions, and the nature of the operations about to be undertaken along the Eastern Frontier, that from the 1st of December next, and during the continuance of the War, money Rations, shall be allowed to all Native Corps, and *permanent* public Establishments (excepting the local Cavalry) actually serving beyond the Burrampootre River, and in Assam, or from the dates on which they may cross that River, or pass the Station of Goalpara Eastward.

These Rations shall be drawn in the Regular Abstracts of Troops, Companies, or Establishmens, under the head "Extra charges." The rates at which they shall be drawn, will be regulated in public orders by Officers Commanding Divisons or Detachments, at the close of each month, on a Certificate from the Commissariat Executive Officer, of the current prices of each article in the Bazars, or of the rates at which they have been issued from the public Stores, as the case may be, with a calculation in the following form of the value of each man's Ration for the month, on the publication of which, each Officer Commanding a Troop or Company, will draw for the amount due to it.

Rice, 30 Seers at—Seer per Rupee		0 0 0
Dholl, 60 Chltaks at—Seer per Rupee		0 0 0
Ghee, 30 ditto at—Seer per Rupee		0 0 0
Salt, 10 ditto at—Seer per Rupee		0 0 0
Monthly value of each Ration	Total for a month of 30 days	0 0 0
	or	
	Total for a month of 31 days	0 0 0

A copy of the order publishing the rates will regularly be furnished to the Audit Department by officers Commanding, as a voucher for passing the charge.

Whenever it may be necessary from a scarcity of Provisions in the Bazar, to issue the rations from the public Stores, the same will be charged to Corps by the Commissariat, at the rates established by G. O. G. G. 25th February 1824. the Officers still continuing to draw the money Rations as above, in their regular abstructs to prevent confusion, for all Native officers, Non-Commissioned, Drummers and Privates, Gun or Tent Lascars, Pioncers or other *permanent* Establishments drawing half or full batta, and regularly enrolled.

In all possible cases, the supply is still to be left to the Regimental or public Bazars, in the ordinary manner, and all Officers Commanding Divisions, Brigades, or Corps must make every exertion to maintain their Bazars in a state of efficiency. It is only in cases of emmergency that the mode of supply 'thro' the Commissariat can be resorted to.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lieut- Colonel.
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. CASEMENT. Major General.
Sec. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept. with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

No. 49 By a resolution passed in the General Depsrtment under date the 15th instant, Lieutenant Gordon of 13th Madras Native Infantry, was appointed to conduct the duties of Post Master at Belgaum, during the stay of his Regiment at that station, or until further orders, on the departure of Captain Hart from that place.

No. 50 The following temporary arrangements in the Field Force made by the Commaneder in Chief, are confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel Croker, Her Majesty's 17th Regiment, next Senior Officer in the 2nd Infantry Brigade of the Scinde Field Force, to assume command thereof, until the arrival of Colonel Gordon in Camp.

Assistant Surgeon Don. M. D. Medical Storekeeper, to afford medical aid to the Staff Officers of the Scinde Field Force, from the 1st November last.

Captain Outrum of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be extra Aid-de-Camp to the Commadder in Chief, from the 17th December 1838.

Private Thomas Bird Her Majesty 17th Regiment, to act as Baggage Master Serjeant to the Scinde Field Force, from the 23rd December 1838.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1839.

No. 51 A Furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Assistant Surgeon R. A. J. Hughes, of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1839.

No. 52.—The following Committee is appointed to assemble at Ahmednuggur, for transferring the arsenal at that station.

On the arrival of Brevet Captain Grant. } { The Relieving officer. The Relieved office

Lieutenant Glasse, 1st Battalion artillery, as Referree.

No. 53. The undermentioned Officers are appointed a Committee for the preformance of a duty, in respect to which they will receive instructions from Government.

Major Paul, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.
Captain Macan, } 6th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Mylne, }

Bmbay Castle, 21st January 1839.

No. 54—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensign, their rank having already been settled by Government General Order of the 12th ultimo:

Infantry.

No. 751. Mr. Frederick Fanning—Date of arrival at Bombay, 9th January 1839.
" 750. " Robert Lewis Taylor. ditto. ditto
" 747. " James John Combe. ditto ditto

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—

Lieut. Col. R. Sutherland, of the 20th N. I.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 9th Jan. 1839.
Ensign C. Grey,.....of the 8th N. I. do. do.

No. 55.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:

Colonel T. Valiant, K. H. of Her Majesty's 40th Regt. of Foot, and Major F. T. Farrell of the 6th Regt. N. I. to assume the command of the Deesa Brigade, the former from the 1st, and the latter from the 4th instant.

Lieutenant C. D. Mylne of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta to the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, from the 5th instant.

Lieutenant C. Lodge of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, acting Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the wing of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry at Poona, to act as Interpreter in the Mahratta language also to that wing, from the same date.

No. 56.—The following temporary arrangement is made:

Second Lieutenant E. Welland to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion of Artillery, till an officer may be available for the duty.

No. 57.—The leave granted to Lieutenant D. E. Mills of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Pay Master at Deesa, by Government General Order of the 10th ultimo, is prolonged for another month on the same account.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD. Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

15th January, 1839.

Assistant Surgeon Orr of the Madras Establishment, is attached to do duty with the Left Wing of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment at Poona, until further orders.

18th January, 1839.

The following Orders by the General Officer Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, are confirmed.

Date 15th December 1883, attaching Assistant Surgeon Orr to the Left Wing of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment on route to Poona, and appointing Staff Surgeon Doig to afford medical aid to the Company of Madras Artillery at Belgaum, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Orr.

A Division order by Major General Willis, dated the 6th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Atkinson to proceed to Hurscle and relieve Assistant Surgeon Hoolan, who on being relieved, will return to Ahmedabad, and resume medical charge of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant & Bt. Capt. F. Durack, Actg. Depy. Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl. S. D. A. Staff from 13th Jan. to 28th Feby in extension, to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

19th January, 1839.

Assistant Surgeon C. Black, who accompanied the Left Wing of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry to Malligaum, is directed to proceed to the Presidency without delay.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:

Lieut. and Actg. Adjutant G. A. Hughes. Guzt. Provl. Batt. from 1st Feb to 28th Feby. In extension, to remain at Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col. *Adj. General of the Army.*

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD K. C. B.

21st January 1839.

A Brigade Order by Major Farrell, dated Deesa 18th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Parsons of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the Staff and 2nd Troops Horse Artillery at that Station, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Arnott on medical certificate, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

2nd Troops H. A. Assistant Surgeon A. Arnott, M. D. from 13th Jan. to 31st Jan. on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay.

Ensign J. E. Taylor 18th Regt. N. I. from 14th Jan. to 28th Feby. to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Mahratta language.

22nd January 1822

Assistant Surgeon Wright is directed to proceed to Hursole, and relieve Assistant Surgeon Arkinson from the medical duties at the station.

STRATFORD POWELL. Lieut. Col. Adjt Gen. of the Army.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1839.

President.

J. McAdam Esq.

Members.

J. Bird Esq. J. McLennan, M. D.
J. Glen Esq. R. Brown, M. D.

Secretary.

C. Morehead, M. D.

Proceedings since October 1st 1838.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Ordinary.

W. B. O'Shaughnessy Esq. Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College Calcutta, A. Tawse Esq. Surgeon, and J. Keith Esq. Assistant Surgeon Bombay Establishment.

Communications Presented.

1. A letter from Sir F. W. Chambers, M. D. thanking the Society for the Copy of the 1st Vol. of transactions presented to him.
2. A letter from Dr. O'Shauahnessy, on the use of Norcotine in Intermittent fever.
3. A letter from Dr. McLennan, detailing cases of Intermittent fever in which Narcotine had been used.
4. Copy of a letter from Dr. Morehead, to Dr. O'Shaughnessy, detailing cases of Intermittent fever in which Narcottine had been used.
5. A letter from Dr. A. Burn, Civil Surgeon, Kaira, requesting the Committee to transmit specimens of Extract of Colocynth prepared at Kaira, also a dried specimen of the fruit, to Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Secretary to the Committee, on Indian Materia Medica.
6. A letter from Dr. A. Burn, forwarding a small quantity of a species of *blister-fly* common throughout Guzerat, and collected in the neighbourhood of Kaira.

The trials made of a plaster prepared of these flies, have been quite successful.

7. Three cases of Hydrophobia, presented by D. W. Carstairs.
8. An abstract of cases by Dr. McLennan, in which an Extract of Hyosciamus prepared by Dr. Gibson, from plants grown in the Deccan was used.
9. A memorandum from Dr. O'Shaughnessy, on the preparation of Morphia from the residue of Opium from which Narcotine has been extracted.
10. A case of aneurism of the abdominal aorta, presented by R. H. Hunter Esq. of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royals.

The following Books and Instruments have been presented to the Society.

Memoranda on Indian Materia Medica, drawn up and presented by Dr. O' Shaughnessy, Secretary to the Committee on Indian Materia Medica.

Notes on the Medical Topography of Calcutta, by J. R. Martin Esq. presented by A. Young Esq. Staff Surgeon, Nizam's Service.

Dupuytrens instrument for plugging the posterior Nares, made at Hydrabad, and presented by A. Young Esq.

An apparatus for the treatment of fractures of the leg, by A. Young Esq.

Annual Statement of Disbursements and Receipts on account of the Medical and Physical Society, for the year 1838, from the 1st January to 31st December.

DISBURSEMENTS.

American Mission Press Bill for Printing 400 copies of 1st Vol. of the Society's transaction (paper inclusive)	Rs	1730	0 00
Purvoes Salary at Rupees 20 per month from 1st December 1837, to 1st December 1838		240	0 00
Sepoys Salary at Rupees 6 per month from 7th October to 1st December 1838		10	2 58
Book Binder's Bill for 200 copies of Society's transactions, &c.		133	3 00
Stationary and Petty charges		126	2 00
		2240	3 58
Balance due to Society by Messrs. Leckie & Co.		267	3 38
		2508	2 96

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Subscriptions received by Messrs. Leckie & Co. from the 1st January to 31st December 1838		2500	2 96
Sold a copy of Society's transactions		8	0 00
		2508	2 96

Amount of arrears due by Subscribers .. .... 813.

C. MOREHEAD, —*Secretary.*

Bombay, January 14th 1839.

THE GRANT MEMORIAL.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MEMORIAL FOR THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT G. C. H. WHO HAVE PAID THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TREASURERS.

Amount of Subscriptions carried forward from last publication	12,616	7	2
The Mint Master's Establishment	22	0	0
Captain W. J. Brown	30	0	0
Major C. Felix	500	0	0
Lieut. T. Edwards	500	0	0
S. Marriott Esq.	100	0	0
A. Gibson Esq.	100	0	0
E. B. Mills Esq.	100	0	0
A. W. Ravenscroft Esq	50	0	0
G. A. Blane Esq	30	0	0
Captain J. Fawcett	15	0	0
L. Wilkinson Esq.	100	0	0
R. Mills Esq.	100	0	0
D. A. Blane Esq.	100	0	0
N. Kirkland Esq.	201	8	9
Captain A. C. Peat	20	0	0
Lieutenant F. Wemyss	20	0	0
Major J. Farquharson	30	0	0
Captain J. Laing	100	0	0
" J. H. Hall	50	0	0
Ensign W. Bowen	10	0	0
" E. Bowen	10	0	0
Lieutenant Evans	10	0	0
G. A. Stuart Esq. Supg. Surgeon	100	0	0
Contributions at Dharwar per Mr. Shaw	288	14	0
J. J. Falconer Esq.	25	0	0
J. H. Willoughby Esq.	1,000	0	0
Captain H. B. Turner	50	0	0
Lieut. J. Estridge	25	0	0
Captain C. Hunter	50	0	0
C. Morehead Esq. Assist. Surgeon	200	0	0
Major General J. Salter	100	0	0
Captain D. Davidson	50	0	0
S. Compton Esq.	50	0	0
The Hon'ble G. W. Henderson Esq.	100	0	0
Lieut. Colonel J. Scott	100	0	0
" " W. Fendall	50	0	0
Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 5th Regt. N. I.	49	3	0
Captain R. Ord	50	0	0
Total Rupees	17,103	0	11

JAMES BIRD.—*Secretary.*

(To be Continued.)

22d January 1839.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS (SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.)

J. Little Esq	Rs	20
Major H. Sandwith 8th Nr I.		25
Captain A. S. Hawkins..do		20
Surgeon A. Young.....do		20
Lieut. F. Cristall.....do		15
" T. R. Stewaat....do		10
Ensign A. Ansten .....do		10
Total amount of Subscriptions Recorded ..	Rs	14,527 6
Total amount of Subscriptions Received ..	Rs	6,501 6

N. H. THORNBURY.—*Secretary.*

Bombay F. R. F. Office, 21st Jan. 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 24TH JANUARY. 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Thursday	5 27	6 4
Friday	6 50	7 34

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22d.—Capt. H. N. Corsellies, Staff, from Poonah.
Do. 20th. Lieut. H. Berthon, Engr. from Guzerath.
Do 21st. Lieut. E. Whichelo, Staff. from Poonah.
Do. 23d. Ensign C. S. Whitehill, 10th N. I. from Do.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22d. Major G. F. Penley, Invalids, to Neilgherry Hills
Do. 23d. Ensign A. J. Magnay, H. M. 40th Regt. to Scinde.
Do. Captain J. Mackenzie, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Sultanpore.
Do. 24th. Capt. J. Donnelly, Staff, to Scinde

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On Monday, 21st at the Parsonage, the Lady of W. E. Frere Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st instant at Christ Church Byculiah, by the Rev. James Jackson, Robert Hughes, son of S. Penford Thomas Esq. of Camberwell. Surrey, to Martha, eldest daughter of R. Edwards Esq. of Keynsham, Somerset.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20th.—The East India Company's Cutter Nurbuda, Husson Coonyee, Syrang, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 22d.—Her Majestys Brig Algerine, Lieut. W. S. Thomas, Commander, to Sea.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Ship Hastings, Margaret, and Nurbuda.

STEAMERS.—Berenice.

MERCHANT SHIPS AND VESSELS.

Brig Tauze and Barque Discovery at Mazagon, Grab Hamody at C. I. Phatel Bhurry, Regia Benhaven, Ruby, Pieno, Hamido, Slains Castle, Urania, Hero. Elora, John Marsh, Ceylon Government, Barque Wellington, Sir Herbert Compton, Pyen Boun, Emily Jane, Shaw Allum, Lord Castlereagh, Sir Edward Paget, Hawk, Charles Grant, Ernaad, Clydesdale, Lady East, Coll Newall, Lowjee Family, Syden, Aurora, Louisa, La-Prevoyante, Joseph, Hellas, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Cornubia, Cambridge, Balfour, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Narbudah, Lady Feversham, Duchess of Clarence, Stalkartt, Eamont, Adelaide, Caledonia, Cavendish Bentinck Lancaster, Jane, Scaleby Castle, Berkshire, Sythree Bye. Catherine, City of Poonah, Hanah, Emigrant, Charlotte, Mahamoody Sumdany, Dowlutt, Savoy, Hydroose, Benares, Swallow, Fort William and Calcutta.

ARAB Ship Tauze.

NOTICE.

The Post Master General begs to notify that a mail for despatch to Scinde by the Berenice Steamer will be closed at 5 P. M. *this day*—Should she be detained an after Packet will be made up.

E. ELLIOT,
POST MASTER GENERAL.

Bombay Genl. Post Office,
Thursday 24th January 1839.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY 24th JANUARY, 1839.

The *Berenice* will quit this day for the Indus which will give those desirous of doing so an opportunity of corresponding with their friends, We have heard of no news from the Army subsequent to the last accounts which we gave in our columns.

We extract the following from a letter we have received from a Correspondent relating to the march of the 40th Regiment from Deesa.

"It may not be uninteresting to you to know that the 40th marched out of Deesa on the 4th instant 650 strong of all ranks—leaving behind twenty men only. The Corps is now marching in a most healthy and efficient state. The stage of this day exceeded 12 miles and was performed in 3 hours and a half, including a short halt every hour. Hitherto supplies, water and forage, have been obtained sufficiently—we look forward to some difficulty as to good water and forage in a few days more—the country is parched up and the weather becoming warmer every day."

At such a season at this, when warlike rumours are every where current, and the tocsin has again sounded in Canada calling upon us to maintain the integrity of the possessions of Great Britain, not only from the desperate efforts of Canadian insurgent American robbers and desperadoes, but also from the insidious treachery or open hostility of the Russians, and of such other European powers as may be disposed or compelled to combine with the latter, we are extremely glad to find that England has secured at least the cooperation of two allies, Austria and Turkey, upon one of which we think she may safely count for effective assistance, and on the other for good will. While the storm is still but menacing, and before it breaks, we look around us and see what are the resources of ourselves and of our allies for meeting the violence of the outbreak; and we are gratified to find that the British and Turkish Fleet combined presents a formidable front to any enemy who may present himself either at the Bosphorus or in the Mediterranean. This is the more satisfactory, inasmuch as the paring and pinching economy which has marked, whether necessarily or not, the financial arrangements of Great Britain, had led us to believe that the British Fleet, in it's present state, was in a totally insufficient state either for offensive or defensive purposes, and that a serious blow might under such circumstances be struck at us before we could muster those immense resources which we are happy to say might be summoned for asserting the naval superiority of our country. Notwithstanding however the dismal nature of our fears on this head, we are delighted, to observe that the British Fleet in the Mediterranean is not only a numerous but a powerful one, and that, however our naval superiority might have been neglected in other quarters and in other seas, in this inlet of Europe, Africa, and Asia we are prepared for any amount of force which may be brought against us. This too is the theatre where the dread struggle must take place if Russia ventures to try the hazard of the fight, as the only proper sequel to her vaunting, her treachery, and her duplicity; and therefore armed as we are to the teeth at the Borphorus and at Malta, we may await the issue of the threatening aspect of affairs with more confidence than if we had found a deficiency of our naval means on every side of us. Our British Mediterranean Fleet is, as we collect from the number of our vessels and their arming, in itself formidable, but with the junction of that of Turkey, which is also far more considerable in number and metal than we had previously believed, we should be in a condition to meet upon the Mediterranean not only the maritime force of any single State, but as we believe that of any combination which might under present circumstances be formed against us. It is abundantly apparent from the number and magnitude of the Turkish vessels now at the Dardanelles, and in the Mediterranean, that notwithstanding the disastrous affair of Navarino (never to be mentioned by Englishmen without blushing) and the dilapidated state too of her finances, Turkey has struggled hard to repair her disasters and to re-establish her naval arm. We see by an article in the *Spectator* extracted from the *Malta Government Gazette* that the Turkish squadron consisted of five sail of the Line, ten Frigates, three Brigs, three Schooners and one Cutter; making in all twenty-two sail of pendants. This is certainly a powerful auxiliary, and officered or superintended by British Seamen, would doubtless aid us most effectively in suppressing the attempts of any hostile Fleet, either at the Dardanelles or in their neighbourhood. The British Fleet at Malta consisted of the *Princess Charlotte* 104, *Ceylon* 84, *Asia* 84, *Vanguard* 80, *Bellerophon* 80, *Minden* 74, and *Barham* 50,—a strong array of admirable and powerful vessels, besides a long list of war Steamers Frigates &c., and a force as we have observed sufficient with the co-operation of the Turkish fleet to sweep the Mediterranean from end to end. We therefore need entertain no apprehensions, if Russia should venture to take up the gauntlet, that we should very soon render a full account of the 20 sail of the line and an equal amount of frigates which swarm on the waters of the Black Sea.

The Pacha of Egypt has apparently given his acquiescence to the demands of England and Turkey, backed as these allies were by the influence of France, but still we must not reckon too much on the friendly disposition of Mahomed Ali to facilitate the overland route across his dominions. Russian influence is everywhere at work, and we should not be at all surprised to hear, after a short time, of difficulties suggested by the Ruler of Egypt to the formation of a railroad, which ought to be constructed across the desert, if the transit from Alexandria to Suez is to be placed upon a proper footing. Mahomed Ali appears, shortly after the delivery of the important message to him from the parties to the commercial alliance between England and Turkey, to have found it *exceedingly necessary* to take a journey to Sennaar to visit the mines in that Country. His *domestic* concerns were of so much greater importance to him, than the listening to the overtures and demands of the European potentates, that he took the earliest opportunity of proceeding down the Nile to Sennaar for the purpose of inspecting a mine there. We should imagine that this journey was a very politic one, and that the Pacha thus escaped the necessity of affording immediate answers to the very pressing questions which were addressed to him, and some of which had doubtless reference to the immediate necessity of dismantling a portion of his Fleet, and disbanding his Army. When the Pacha first received the demands of the allied powers, we are aware that he hesitated and consulted the Russian Ambassador, and it is probably this astute Cabinet which has persuaded him to get out of the way for a time, until a new maze of intrigues can be planned. It is not at all difficult now to understand the game of Russia, and that with the view of making a prey of Turkey, she has promised independence and support to Mahomed Ali. The nature of our relations therefore with Mahomed Ali are not of a nature to induce us to count too certainly upon the granting to us of every facility for crossing Egypt, and we should not be the least surprised to learn that difficulties were soon to be thrown in the way of rendering Egypt more passable and more completely *via trita* for English subjects than at present. We think we discover the *indices* of a change of this nature in a short article which we have read in *Galignani's Messenger*; in which it is stated that, at a Divan held by the Viceroy, *the known intention of the East India Company to apply to the Viceroy for his permission to undertake the work* (the railroad) *was discussed, but*, it is added, *the Viceroy felt he must refuse this.* It is said moreover that the Divan came to a unanimous resolution that a canal should be substituted for a railroad, and that this should be commenced as soon as possible Now we profess to see in this a reluctance to assist English projects, in making Egypt passable for English travellers; for was Mahomed Ali desirous of facilitating the transit across the desert, he could do so much more effectually by a railroad than by a canal, which latter he apprehends will be a failure, and therefore he is disposed to encourage it. For our parts however we will never believe that the East India Company intends either that there should be a railroad or a canal, until we see a better disposition in it towards the Steam-communication, than is to be deduced from a supply of inefficient Steamers, and the avidity with which every pretext or bugbear is seized upon which may serve to retard a more rapid advance to India.

The trial of Mr. Ogilvy for assault and false imprisonment, on the prosecution of Mr. Shaw the Attorney, came on for trial before the Supreme Court of Calcutta on the 9th inst, and after a long hearing of 10 hours the Jury, under the direction of the Chief Justice, brought in a verdict of *Guilty*. It will be recollected that this case arose out of the Bardwan affair, and that Mr. Shaw, who accompanied the *soi disant* Rajah Pertaub Chund on his passage up the River, was arrested by Mr. Ogilvy as one of the actors in the drama. Besides the case in which Mr. Ogilvy has been convicted, there was another prosecution on the part of Mr. Shaw against him, for a second arrest on Mr Shaw's return to the Mofussil after having gone to Calcutta subsequent to his first incarceration. Upon the second prosecution however, the Counsel for the prosecution came to the resolution of offering no evidence, so that a verdict of *acquittal* was returned. Mr Ogilvy was to be brought up for judgment on the first case in a few days. We detect in the papers of our Bengal contemporaries a quiet contentment with a verdict, which has brought a Mofussil Magistrate within the clutches of the Supreme Court.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—JAN. 15.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Melancholy and fatal accident occurred a few days since at Ootacamund, where a highly respected gentleman of this Presidency, is at present residing. Mr.——'s house, situated on a small hill, overlooks the principal road leading into the Cantonment; on which a party of Sappers, with a number of Coolies have been for some weeks employed. Mr. —— it appears fired at a pariah dog in his own compound on the declivity of the hill, but unhappily missing the animal, the ball sped its way to the road below, with fatal effect, for an unfortunate Cooly receiving it in his head, died within a few moments. To describe Mr.——'s agony of mind at this lamentable occurrence would be impossible.

The circumstance has we hear been reported to Government, as well as to the Civil Court at Coimbatore, and we forbear all remarks, pending the enquiry which must necessarily ensue. We trust however that this unhappy affair will have the effect of inducing caution individually, and causing the authorities most positively to prohibit firing in Cantonment.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JANUARY 7.

"The Lord Bishop has lately published his "Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Calcutta, at the visitation, on Friday, July 6th, 1838." As this charge was delivered in the Cathedral of Calcutta, where we shall suppose every one was present, and heard it forming for themselves their own opinions on it, we shall not further notice it than by giving the following short extract from the Bishop's introductory letter to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay; which we think deserve attention —

"The progress of our Church indeed, in the East has hitherto necessarily been slow and painful; because, besides the ordinary impediments to spiritual success created by the general corruption of our nature and the spirit of the days on which we have fallen. I have had to contend with all the disadvantages of a Diocese where the affecting and sudden vacancies of the See by the deaths of my lamented predecessors, now with God, had thrown all into arrears, and the want of Brother Bishops to carry on the concerns of the immense Presidencies which now form your Dioceses left every thing to be done by a single hand.

The difficulty and delay in references home, created by distance from England, have also materially added to the embrrassments of the early years of the Indian Episcopate.

Some advances have, however, by the mercy of God, been gradually made. Many points which occasioned to the first Bishop of Calcutta such ceaseless uneasiness have been settled. The relations of the Ecclesiastical Authorities with the Supreme and Local Government have been for the most part arranged. The number of Chaplains has also been materially increased. Churches have been erected, or are under erection, in most parts of India. The Reverend the Missionary Clergy are acting under the protection of the Episcopal License; and the Committees connected with them, where difficulties had arisen, are beginning to recognize the Bishop's paternal, but necessary duties. Above all, the tone of morals and piety in the Civil and Military Services, and their estimate of the value of the ordinances of Religion, have risen; and all parties are becomming more accustomed to the name and station and general duties of a chief Pastor in the Church of Christ here, as at home. I need not add, that the kindness and condescension of the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Canterbury, under whom we are all placed, have as you would expect from his Grace's known character, been incessantly at work for my guidance and consolation. * * * *

We have, however, the greatest encouragement to proceed, in the fact itself of the creation of the new Dioceses, and the consequent subdivision of our labours. Nor can we doubt that He who hath purchased to himself 'an universal Church by no less a price than the effusion of his own blood,' will be with those especially, 'even to the end of the world,' who in new and difficults cenes of duty are superintending with humility of mind any portions of that Church committed to them by the Holy Ghost, and according to the due order of the Realm,"

And we shall conclude with the following notice of the useful and distinguished life and lamented death of the late Governor of Bombay in the Reverend gentleman's own words: —

"But there is one class of sorrows to which I would beg particularly to call your attention Amidst all the personal trials we have to meet in India, none are more oppressive to the inmost soul than those separations in families, those avulsions and banishments of the dearest objects of our affections, and those yet more appalling occurrences of sudden deaths, which our uncongenial climate from time to time occasions Yet these we must be prepared to bear, 'through Christ which strengtheneth us.'

One instance of this has just taken place, and thrown all India, and especially the heart of my dear Brother of Bombay, into the deepest dejection—the sudden death of his and my mutual friend, the late Governor of that Presidency. You must forgive me for a pausing for a moment on the loss of so distinguished a person. I had hardly given utterance to those expressions which you will find in the commencement of the Charge, on occasion of the death of two of the leading personages in my own Diocese, when the tidings of the fall of Sir Robert Grant struck a coldness to my very heart (*a*) I had passed, as you my Lord Bishop of Bombay, will well remember, a fortnight under his hospitable roof, when on my primary visitation in the winter of 1835. There I had learned something of his devotion to India, his indefatigable application to business, his attention to moral and religious character in his promotions, his love to the native population, his high conception of the capabilities in almost every respect of that fine country in the Government of which he had been called to share, his zeal to raise its position amongst the nations of the world; his ceaseless activity in diffusing that information and exciting that spirit of inquiry and enterprise in commercial pursuits on which national greatness so materially depends.

I had witnessed also the transcendent importance which he attached to Christianity, as the most stupendous benefit ever vouchsafed by Almighty God to a lost world, and for the promotion of which, in every safe and discreet method, he fully believed India was intrusted by miracle almost to the sceptre of the greatest and freest, and most enlightened of the Western nations. Nor had I omitted to notice his family happiness, his personal and domestic piety, his prayers daily with his household, his attendance twice on the Lord's Day on the public worship of God, and the honour he always put on religion in his most ordinary converse.

It is soothing to my feelings to dwell on such Christian excellencies gratitude demands it of me. The ebullition of grief and sympathy which your Lordship witnessed at the public meeting (*b*) at which you presided after his death, did not so much surprise me; but I confess I read with no little emotion the simple, but affecting testimony borne by different persons to the efforts he had made to serve India. A whole life seems to have been crowded into his very few years of government (*c*) The enumeration of public measurss which he either originated or carried into effect, to use the terms of one of Resolution 'for improving the agricultural resources of the country, facilitating communication with Europe, and also between the different towns and provinces of the Presidency, and advancing its, commercial and general prosperity'—had scarcely been made by one public functionary, (*d*) when a similar series of proceedings was detailed by another distinguished person for his putting himself in communication with individuals of all classes, and eliciting information on the subject of Education; for establishing Schools and promoting the interests of science; for founding Medical Colleges and Dispensaries, and for encouraging by public employment and private munificence, the rising native youth. (*e*)

Nor was it the least effecting to me to read the declaration of the Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay, (*f*) towards the close of the Meeting—'For my own part, I should be very ungrateful indeed, if I did not bear testimony to his personal kindness and courtesy to myself; and not only to myself, but to the whole body of the Clergy of our Church establishment, in whose name I now speak, and whose unanimous feeling and opinion, I am certain that I faithfully represent. But his praise stood on for higher ground than this on the ground of genuine piety and love to God The general interests of religion, and of our own Church establishment in particular, occupied a large share of his attention; and when I consider the vast amount of correspondence which passed under his own eye, as stated by the Secretary, all of which he examined for himself, I am quite astonished at the readiness with which all correspondence was answered which passed through my department; and I cannot but feel bound to acknowledge that, amidst his various and extensive engagements, the Church occupied even more than its share of his attention'

The allusion to which this statement refers, as made by one of the Secretaries of Government, to the sources of his premature disease and death, is indeed most touching. Yes, our noble-minded and lamented friend fell a sacrifice to his exertions, somewhat increased perhaps beyond the strictest necessity by a scrupulous—an over-scrupulous anxiety we must say—to examine every thing for himself, to save the feelings of every individual with whom he had concerns, and to wait till he had the time and materials for a rigid and impartial investigation into the merits of each case, which carried him far beyond his strength, though it inspired such unlimited love and confidence in those placed under his authority. (*g*)

(*a*) Sir Robert Grant died July 9th 1838.
(*b*) The most numerous ever recollected at Bombay.
(*c*) Three and a half—March 1835 to July 1838.
(*d*) The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.
(*e*) I well remember that a speech delivered by Sir Robert, at an anniversary of the Bombay Education Society, thrilled throughout India in all its extent. At the very same moment as it now appears, local improvements in the narrow limits of the Town and Island of Bombay were occupying his incessant attention.
(*f*) Rev. H. Jeffreys.
(*g*) The proceedings of the Bombay Government in only one or two department occupied 24,000 folios in the year 1837. Embarrassing circumstances may possibly have concurred to harass his mind. The arrangements of his Government with the Supreme Council at Calcutta, in consequence of the Charter Act of 1833, are supposed to have created, from their novelty, continual impediments in his exertions. If he incurred any unpopularity on this score, either at home or with the Government of India, is adds at least to the proof of his zeal for his own Presidency.

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The secret, my dear Lord Bishops, of all this distinguished reputation and success was not so much his fine talents, nor his diligent habits of public business, nor his zeal and perseverance, as his thorough knowledge of India, and the high and elevated principles which directed his whole conduct. He had not to acquire, as other Governors, he brought to his Chair an acquaintance with the most minute affairs of his Presidency. He inherited from his eminent father (*h*) an inextinguishable love for the country which he left at the age of nine, to return to it as Governor after a lapse of forty-seven years; having not wholly lost the language of Hindostan during the long interval, whilst he had been collecting the most copious and valuable stores of information.

Such a Governor soon becomes known, especially in our Eastern empire. When it is once understood that there is a zeal and promptitude in the head of the State equal to the most ardent wishes of every applicant—a passion for India—a determination to promote, not private objects, nor the accumulation of wealth, nor even the ordinary ends of Government only, but the good of the prostrate millions committed to its care—and especially when this is seen to be connected with a thorough understanding of what Christianity really is, and what it demands of man, it operates like a charm—it penetrates the remotest ramifications of the administration. It elicits and rewards individual enterprise of every kind Sir Robert Grant's years in Bombay, few as they were, are the brightest spot in his life. (*i*)

For myself, I can only say that a friendship of nearly thirty years thus suddenly snapped asunder, leaves me desolate indeed. I feel as if I had lost a brother. His private tokens of affection I dare not, and ought not to particularise (*k*) It is known, however, that I owe to his honoured father's friendship, continued in the present generation, the appointment which Lord Glenelg, his eldest son, when President of the India Board, was pleased to intrust to me in this country. (*l*)

It has pleased however, the Almighty to remove bim from us, Happy for himself the transition from an earthly to a heavenly kingdom. He has "served his generation according to the will of God." Nor did his humble, holy pious death, his poignant confessions of sin, his fear of himself, his delight in hearing Holy Scripture, his firm but trembling reliance on the alone merits of his Saviour, leave anything to desire to his family and friends in the way of alleviation for his irreparable loss. Irreparable to them it undoubtedly is, nor can it be soon even partially supplied as to his public station; for it is the confession of all who can best judge of the case that for capacity and variety of talent, for sincerity and singlenes of purpose, for purity of private life for a bright example as a husband and parent, for deep religious principle, for calmness and impartiality in his decisions, for undissembled and active philanthropy, and for a statesman-like knowledge of India, no Governor has surpassed, and few have equalled Sir Robert Grant.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Nov. 10.

The supplement to the *Bombay Gazette* of the 28th ultimo, as we yesterday noticed, is intirely filled with a report of the Trial of the Editor of that journal, for a Libel upon Sir C. Malcolm. This report runs to such great length that it is impossible for us to republish it, having already given a report of the proceedings on the trial.

We cannot, of course, be indifferent to any case, which involves the Press, and we are sorry to say that the present trial presents no aspect, which is not calculated to awaken unpleasant reflexions. With respect to the object of prosecution, that is to say the imputations against Sir C. Malcolm, the writer appears to have forgotten that the vindictiveness of *Junius*, was only defensible, because it was sustained by specific facts, distinctly stated, and wherein the *non potuisse repelli* was, however, reluctantly admitted. *Junius* declaimed fiercely but he stood on sure ground that of specific fact—Wilkes was arrested on a general warrant. Mr. Luttrel was illegally returned; General Gansel, did procure a rescue from a legal arrest, by the aid of a troop of Life Guardsmen. These and other similar circumstances were "facts" upon which and at the perpetrators of which, *Junius* hurl'd his thunder, but he took care to state his fact, and to individualize it before he launched his thunderbolt. Had he done otherwise, and dealt in general declamatory censure, there can be no manner of doubt that although Wilkes was illegally arrested, or rather apprehended on a general warrant, and although Mr. Luttrel was illegally returned, and although General Gansel did call out the guards to rescue him from a legal arrest, Mr. Woodfal, who printed *Junius*' letters would have been convicted of libel, and would no doubt have experienced the severest punishment which under the then undefined law of libel, it was customary for the Courts to inflict. Now we do not in any way mean to insinuate that the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* had facts to justify his declamatory violence. We are bound to assume that he had not. If he had, he has not read his *Junius* well—a work which we commend to every public writer, (and reader.) *Junius* would have taught him, that if a public man must be hit, and that hard—general invective is the very last weapon to be had recourse to. You must name your fact. We are neither the accusers nor the defenders of Sir C. Malcolm's conduct, whilst superintendent of the Indian Navy; but we cannot approve of general crimination. The meshes of general accusation, are so wide, that the actual criminal must escape, whilst the unfortunate fisher, is himself taken—and on the hook. Such is unhappily the position of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. But whilst we express ourselves thus, we cannot refrain from expressing also, our opinion, that the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* could not possibly have a fair and impartial trial. The process by criminal information, and a special jury, in a small community like that of Bombay, was—we cannot refrain from speaking our thoughts—cowardly. The special jury, as we look at the list, are not in *their own* estimation, his peers. They are *quoi hies*, or whatever may be the vogue among the ducks,—trying one whom they do not regard as an equal, for an offence against one whom *they are pleased* to regard as an equal. It is perfectly clear this was not a case for a criminal information, or a special jury, and we scruple not to say that our opinion is, that Sir C. Malcolm would have justified himself far better in the eyes of his countrymen, had he entrusted his reputation to twelve honest men, who had neither feasted him, nor been feasted by him, than to those, who (some among them at least) to our certain knowledge, have both feasted him, and been feasted by him.

BENGAL HURKARU.—January 11.

We republish in another column some judicious remarks of our Seramoore contemporary on the subject of the Police of this Presidency, with reference to the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate its condition. Upon this article which is to be continued we observe and on the subject generally we have several remarks and suggestions to offer, for which we have not time to-day. The difficulty of the subject may be inferred from the fact, that the opinions of the different members of the service embodied in the Report, are most conflicting on many points of importance, and in fact, they seem generally agreed only upon the single point that nothing can be worse than the Police is at present. The Court of Directors have become so deeply impressed with the magnitude of the evil, that contrary to their usual penny-wise and pound-foolish economy, they have directed that no financial considerations shall stand in the way of a thorough reform of the system. The Committee have recommended the appointment of a certain number of Deputy Magistrates on salaries varying from 6000 to 400 and 300 Rupees a month, as an aggregate expenditure of 3,89,748 Rupees. On this point more particularly, we shall have something to say to-morrow. At present we shall merely remark that if reform is to be carried into the subordinate branches of the Police a sum at least equal to that proposed for the additional Magistrates will be required to hold out the requisite inducement to respectable trusworthy men to fill them.

(*h*) The late Charles Grant, esquire—whose life and character are far too little known—what he accomplished for the religious interests of India during a period of fifty years, will only be fully disclosed at the last great day.

(*i*) The period of peace during which his Government fell, afforded him the fairest field for his beneficial labours. Unlike some of his most eminent predecessors, his attention and resources were not diverted from the one grand object of his heart.

(*k*) It may interest his friends to know that his able pen may be traced in the large aid he afforded me in the two Sermons on Habit, in my first volume of Sermons of 1817; in my Defence of the Church Missionary Society in 1818; and in the Funeral Discourse for his honoured father in 1823.

(*l*) It fell under my own notice to witness, before I left England in 1812. Sir Robert's zeal in preparing a Bill for the erection of the two Bishoprics, now so happily filled by you, my Right Reverend Brethren, and which was incorporated into the New Charter Act the following year. What share he took in the general enactments of that Charter, as well as on the preceding one of 1831 and in the provisions more especially for the freest diffusion of Christianity, all acquainted with the details of those great measures well know. The two large and valuable volumes on the subject which he published in 1813 testify his powers of mind, his elegance and force in composition, and the vast fund of information on which he could draw.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LORD DURHAM'S LAST PROCLAMATION.

The Earl of Durham has issued a proclamation to the people of Canada in justification of the measures he had taken with respect to the state prisoners, and announcing his intention of relinquishing the government of British America. As this document is an important one, on account of being the text on which the noble earl's opposition to ministers in Parliament will be based, we have given it entire, italicizing the most important passages, whether in vindication of Lord Durham, or as inculpating the ministry, against whom, it will be perceived, his lordship is very indignant.

DURHAM.—By his Excellency the Right Hon. John George Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c., Knight Grand Cross of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, one of her Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice-Admiral, and Captain-General of all her Majesty's Provinces within, and adjacent to, the Continent of North America, &c. &c,

A PROCLAMATION.

In conformity with one of its provisions I have this day proclaimed the act 1 and 2 Victoria, chap. 112, entitled "An Act for indemnifying those who have issued or acted under certain parts of a certain Ordinance, made under colour of an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, entitled "An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada."

I have also to notify the disallowance by her Majesty of the Ordinance 21 Victoria, chap. 1., entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada."

I cannot perform these official duties without, at the same time, informing you, the people of British America, of the course which the measures of the Imperial Government and Legislature make it incumbent on me to pursue. The mystery which has heretofore too often, during the progress of the most important affairs, concealed from the people of these colonies the intentions, the motives, and the very actions of their rulers, appears to me to have been one of the main causes of the numerous errors of the government, and the general dissatisfaction of the people. Undesirable at any time, such concealment, on the part of one entrusted with the supreme authority in the present crisis of your affairs, would be most culpable and pernicious. With a people from whom I had so many and such gratifying proofs of warm and confiding attachment I can have no reserve. And my implicit reliance on your loyalty and good sense will justify me in making you acquainted with what it most imports you to know.

It is the more necessary for me thus to act, because when I first entered upon this government I explained to you, in a proclamation, issued immediately on my arrival on these shores, the nature of the powers vested in me, and the principles on which it was my intention to exercise them. Now, therefore, that I am about to return to England, I feel it to be my bounden duty to state to you, as fully and as frankly, the reasons which have induced me to lay down those powers, rendered inadequate to the carrying into effect those or any other principles of government.

I did not accept the goverament of British North America without duly considering the nature of the task which I imposed on myself, or the sufficiency of my means for performing it. When Parliament concentrated all legislative and executive power in Lower Canada in the same hands, it establjshed an authority, which, in the strictest sense of the word, was despotic. The authority her Majesty was graciously pleased to delegate to me. I did not shrink from assuming the awful responsibility of power thus freed from constitutional restraints, in the hope, that by exercising it with justice, with mildness, and with vigour, I might secure the happiness of all classes of the people, and facilitate the speedy and permanent restoration of their liberties. But I never was weak enough to imagine, that the forms by which men's rights are wisely guarded in that country where freedom has been longest enjoyed, best understood, and most prudently exercised, could be scrupulously observed in a society almost entirely disorganized by misrule and dissension. I conceived it to be one of the chief advantages of my position that I, was enabled to pursue the great ends of substantial justice and sound policy, free and unfettered. Nor did I ever dream of applying the theory or the practice of the British constitution to a country whose constitution was suspended—where all representative government was annihilated, and the people deprived of all controul over their own affairs—where the ordinary guarantees of personal rights had been in abeyance, during a long subjection to martial law, and a continued suspension of the habeas corpus—where there neither did exist, nor had for a long time existed, any confidence in the impartial administration of justice in any political case.

To encourage and stimulate me in my arduous task, I had great and worthy objects in view. My aim was to elevate the province of Lower Canada to a thoroughly British character, to link its people to the sovereignty of Britain, by making them all participators in those high privileges, conducive at once to freedom and order, which have long been the glory of Englishmen. I hoped to confer on an united people a more extensive enjoyment of free and responsible government, and to merge the petty jealousies of a small community, and the odious animosities of origin, in the higher feelings of a nobler and a more comprehensive nationality.

To give effect to these purposes it was necessary that my powers of government should be as strong as they were extensive—that I should be known to have the means of acting, as well as judging, for myself, without a perpetual controul by distant authorities. It were well, indeed, if such were the ordinary tenure of government in colonies, and that your local administration should always enjoy so much of the confidence of those with whom rests the ultimate decision of your affairs, that it might ever rely on being allowed to carry out its policy to completion, and on being supported in giving effect to its promises and its commands. But, in the present posture of your affairs, it was necessary that the most unusual confidence should accompany the delegation of a most unusual authority; and that, in addition to such great legal powers, the government here should possess all the moral force that could be derived from the assurance that its acts would be final, and its engagements religiously observed. It is not by stinted powers or dubious authority that the present danger can be averted, or the foundation laid of a better order of things.

I had reason to believe that I was armed with all the power which I thought was requisite, by the commissions and instructions under the royal sign manual with which I was charged as Governor-General and High Commissioner, by the authority vested in me and my council, by the act of the Imperial Legislature, and by the general approbation of my appointment which all parties were pleased to express. I trusted also that I should enjoy throughout the course of my administration all the strength which the cordial and steadfast support of the authorities at home can alone give to their distant officers; and that even party feeling would refrain from molesting me whilst occupied in maintaining the integrity of the British empire.

In these just expectations I have been painfully disappointed. From the very commencement of my task, the minutest details of my administration have been exposed to incessant criticism, in a spirit which has evinced an entire ignorance of the state of this country, and of the only mode in which the supremacy of the British crown can here be upheld and exercised. Those who have, in the British legislature, systematecally depreciated my powers, and the ministers of the crown by their tacit acquiescene therein, have produced the effect of making it too clear that my authority is adequate for the emergency which called it into existence. At length an act of my government, the first and most important which was brought under the notice of the authorities at home, has been annulled, and the entire policy, of which that act was a small, though essential part, has thus been defeated.

The disposal of the political prisoners was, from the first, a matter foreign to my mission. With a view to the more easy attainment of the great objects contemplated, that question ought to have been settled before my arrival. But, as it was essential to my plans for the future tranquillity and improvement of the colony, that I should commence by allaying actual irritation. I had, in the first place, to determine the fate of those who were under prosecution, and to provide for the present security of the province by removing the most dangerous disturbers of its peace. For these ends the ordinary tribunals, as a recent trial has clearly shown, afforded me no means. Judicial proceedings would only have agitated the public mind afresh—would have put in evidence the sympathy of a large portion of the people with rebellion, and have given to the disaffected a fresh assurance of impunity for political guilt. An acquittal in the face of clearest evidence, which I am justified in having anticipated as inevitable, would have set the leaders of the insurrection at liberty, absolved from crime and exalted in the eyes of their deluded countrymen, as the innocent victims of an unjust imprisonment and a vindictive charge. I looked on these as mischiefs which I was bound to avert by the utmost exercise of the powers entrusted to me. I could not, without trial and conviction, take any measures of a purely penal character: but I thought myself justified in availing myself of an acknowledgment of guilt, and adopting measures of precaution against a small number of the most culpable or most dangerous of the accused.

Whether a better made of acting could have been devised for the emergency, is now immaterial. This is the one that has been adopted—the discussion which it at first excited has passed away, and those who were once most inclined to condemn its lenience, had acquiesced in or submitted to it. The good effects which must necessarily have resulted from any settlement of the difficult question had begun to show themselves. Of these the principal were the general approval of my policy by the people of the United States and the consequent cessation of American sympathy with any attempt to disturb the Canadas. This result has been most gratifying to me, inasmuch as it has gone far towards a complete restoration of that good will between you and a great and kindred nation which I have taken every means in my power to cultivate, and which I earnestly entreat you to cherish as essential to your peace and prosperity.

It is also very satisfactory to me to find that the rectitude of my policy has hardly been disputed at home and that the disallowance of the ordinance proceed from no doubts of its substantial merits, but from the importance which, has been attached to a supposed technical error in the assumption of a power which, if I had it not, I ought to have had.

The particular defect in the ordinance which has been made the grounds of its disallowance was occassioned, not by mistaking the extent of my reliance on the readiness of Parliament to supply their insufficiency in case of need. For the purpose of relieving the prisoners from all apprehensions of being treated as ordinary convicts, and the loyal inhabitants of the province from the dread of their immediate return, words were inserted in the ordinance respecting the disposal of them in Bermuda, which were known to be inoperative. I was perfectly aware that my powers extended to landing the prisoners on the shores of Bermuda, but no further. I knew that they could not be forcibly detained in that island without the co-operation fo the Imperial and Provincial Legislature. That co-operation I had a right to expect, because the course I was pursuing was pointed out in numerous acts of the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures, as I shall have occasion hereafter most fully to prove. I also did believe that, even if I had not the precedence of these acts of Parliament, a government and a legislature, anxious for the peace of this unhappy country and for the integrity of the British empire, would not sacrifice to a petty technicality the vast benefits which my entire policy promised, and had already in a great measure secured. I trusted they would take care that a great and beneficent purpose should not be frustrated by any error there was, which they could rectify, or the want of any power which they could supply: finally, that if they found the ordinance imperative they could give it effect—if illegal, that they would make it law.

This small aid has not been extended to me, even for this great object; and the usefulness of my delegated power expires with the loss of that support from the supreme authority which could alone sustain it The measure now annulled was but part of a large system of measures which I promised when I proclaimed the amnesty. When I sought to obliterate the traces of recent discord I pledged myself to remove its causes, to prevent the rival of a contest between hostile races—to raise the defective institutions of Lower Canada to the level of British civilization and freedom—to remove all impediments to the course of British enterprise in this province, and promote colonization and improvement in the others—and to consolidate these general benefits on the strong and permanent basis of a free, responsible, and comprehensive government.

Such large promises could not have been ventured without a perfect reliance on the unhesitating aid of the supreme authorities. Of what avail are the purposes and promises of a delegated power whose acts are not respected by the authority from which it proceeds! With what confidence can I invite co operation, or impose forbearance, whilst I touch ancient laws and habits, as well as deep rooted abuses, with the weakened hands that have ineffectually essayed but a little more than the ordinary vigour of the police of troubled times?

How can I provide against the immediate effects of the disallowance of the ordinance? That ordinance was intimately connected with other measures which remain in unrestricted operation. It was coupled with her Majesty's proclamation of amnesty; and as I judged it becoming that the extraordinary legislature of Lower Canada should take upon itself all measures of rigorous precautions, and leave to her Majesty the congenial office of using her royal perogative, for the sole purpose of pardon and mercy the proclamation continued an entire amnesty qualified only by the exceptions specified in the ordinance. The ordinance has been disallowed, and the proclamation is confirmed. Her Majesty having been advised to refuse her assent to the exceptions, the amnesty exists without qualification. No impediment, therefore, exists to the return of the persons who had made the most distinct admission of their guilt, or who had been excluded by me from the province on account of the danger to which its tranquility would be exposed by their presence; and none can now be enacted without the adoption of some measures alike repugnant to my sense of justice and policy. I cannot recal the irrevocable pledge of her Majesty's mercy. I cannot attempt to evade the disallowance of the ordinance, by re-enacting it under the disguise of an alteration of the scene of banishment, or of the penalties of unauthorised return. I cannot, by a needless suspension of the Habeas Corpus, put the personal liberty of every man at the mercy of the government, and declare a whole province in immediate danger of rebellion, merely in order to exercise the influence of a vague terror over a few individuals,

In these conflicting and painful circumstances it is far better that I should at once and distinctly announce my intention of desisting from the vain attempt to carry my policy and system of administration into effect with such inadequate and restricted means. If the peace of Lower Canada is to be again menced, it is necessary that the government should be able to recken on a more cordial and vigorous support at home than has been accorded to me. No good that may not be expected from any other government in Lower Canada, can be obtained by my continuing to wield extraordinary legal powers, of which the moral force and consideration are gone.

You will easily believe that, after all the exertions which I have made, it is with feelings of deep disappointment that I find myself thus suddenly deprived of the power of conferring great benefits on the province to which I have referred—of reforming the administrative system there, and eradicating the manifold abuses which have been engendered by the negligence and corruption of former times, and so lamentably fostered by civil dissensions. I cannot but regret being obliged to renounce the still more glorious hope of employing unusual legislative powers in the endowment of that province with those free municipal institutions, which are the only sure basis of local improvement and representative treaty—of establishing a system of general education—of revising the defective laws which regulate real property and commerce—and of introducing a pure and competent administtration of justice. Above all, I grieve to be thus forced to abandon the realization of such large and solid schemes of colonization and internal improvement as would connect the distant portions of these extensive colonies, and lay open the unwrought treasures of the wilderness to the cants of British industry, and the energy of British enterprize.

For these objects I have laboured much—and have received the most active, zealous, and efficient co-operation from the able and enligtened persons who are associates with me in this great undertaking. Our exertions, however, will not, cannot be thrown away. The information which we have acquired, although not as yet fit for the purpose of immediate legislation, will contribute to the creation of juster views as to the resources, the wants, and the interests of these colonies, than ever yet prevailed in the mother country. To complete and render available those materials for the futer legislation is in important part of the duties which, as High Commissioner, I have yet to discharge, and to which shall devote my most anxious attention.

I shall also be prepared, at the proper period, to suggest the constitution of a form of government for her Majesty's dominions on this continent, which may restore to the people of Lower Canada all the advantages of a representative system, unaccompanied by the evils that have hitherto proceeded from the unatural conflicts of parties, which may safely supply any deficiencies existing in the governments of the other colonies; and which may produce throughout British America a state of contented allegiance, founded, as colonial allegiance ever must be, on a sense of obligation to the parent state.

I fervently hope that my usefulness to you will not cease with my official connection. When I shall have laid at her Majesty's feet the various high and important commissions with which her royal favour invested me, I shall still be enabled as a Peer of Parliament, to render you efficient and constant service in that place where the decisions that affect your welfare are in reality made. It must be, I humbly trust, for the advantage of these provinces, if I can carry into the Imperial Parliament a knowledge derived from personal inspection and experience, of those interests upon which some persons there are too apt to legislate in ignorance or indifference—and can aid in laying the foundation of a system of a general government which, while it strengthens your permanant connection with Great Britain, shall save you from the evils to which you are now subjected by every change in the fluctuating policy of distant and successive administrations.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, in the said province of Lower Canada, the day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the second year of her Majesty's reign.

by command,
C. BULLER, Chief Secretary.

Another proclamation has also been issued by his lordship, giving publicity to the Bill of Indemnity in the usual form.

The Earl of Durham will not officially resign his appointment until his return to England, when he intends to surrender his commission into her Majesty's hands. So says the *Quebec Gazette*. Sir John Colborne will administer the government on his lordship's departure. The earl was to leave Quebec on the 27th ult., and sailing to New York from whence he proceeds to Washington, would not be in England until the middle of January.

The last *Upper Canada Gazette* announces the appointment of Richard Alexander Tucker, Esq., A. M., to be secretary and registrar of that province, vice the Hon. D. Cameron, deceased; and also the Hon. John Macaulay to be Inspector-General of Public Provincial Accounts, vice the Hon. G. Markland. Both appointments are held until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

With respect to the north-eastern boundary question, the governor of the state of Marine had announced to Sir John Harvey, the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, that he had appointed three commissioners and a surveyor, to examine the face of the country, with its natural marks, and to obtain all the topographical knowledge necessary to enable the parties at issue to come to a fair and practical settlement of the article in the treaty of 1783. Sir John Harvey acknowledges the receipt of the letter, and adds—

Of the courtesy of your excellency's communication, I beg you to believe that I am perfectly sensible; and when in my reply thereto, I inform your excellency that I shall not deem it necessary to interfere with a mission, whose operations shall be confined to the purpose stated in your excellency's letter, namely, that of merely obtaining topographical information, it is incumbent upon me to add, that it will be my imperative duty not to suffer any infringement of the possession and jurisdiction which Great Britain holds in the territory in dispute, until the question of right is decided.—*Atlas Nov.* 10.

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TIMES.—Nov. 24.

The article to which we adverted on Thursday last as about to appear in the forthcoming number of the *London and Westminister Review* is more artfully constructed than was the proclamation by which it was professedly called forth. The DURHAM manifesto had for its object to justify every thing that had been done or intended by its author across the Atlantic, to damnify everything that had been transacted by the Government and the Parliament, by friends and enemies here at home, and turns out after all, to have been in every one of the above respects a signal and memorable failure. The reviewer's manifesto dealt also largely in what was meant for "justification" of the designs, as well as the proceedings of Lord DURHAM, but that was only a means to an end It was calculated for a picture to the torture of bruised ambition and festering vanity. It opened wide the gates of Radicalism to the mortified aspirant after despotic sway, proclaimed to Lord Durham—here is the proper hospital for your wounded spirit; "come and *we* will nurse you" into a capacity for fresh defeats.

But, however nearly adapted to the preparation of this political *pis aller* for Lord Durham, it is to be questioned whether the reviewer's article has taken so correct a measure of the public mind as it has of the weaknesses of that noble Earl. He strives with much labour and considerable ingenuity to convince the people of England that Lord Durham was just the man, to the exclusion of all other men, that ought to have been sent to Canada, and just the man who, being there, ought to have been left there; because, amongst many prodigious effects to be produced by the appointment and by the unchecked exploits of the noble Earl, a war with the United States—a war, moreover, against *liberty*, was to have been averted by him; and besides, there was "something greater still" (!) to be accomplished—viz. the *promotion of the Radical cause in England*, with "the possibility "of an effective popular party, and of a liberal Ministry "worthy of the name;" which means, as we gather from the context, a Radical party, and a Radical Ministry, with Lord Durham at the head of both. Why, if the appointment of the ex-Governor-General signified all these things, and was destined to secure all these inestimable blessings, his commission had a far more extensive import than we presume to say was ever yet contemplated, either by Lord Melbourne, who framed the instrument, or by Her Gracious Majesty, from whose own fair hand Lord Durham boasts that he received it. Lord Burleigh's nod was, for comprehensiveness, a joke to the Canadian commission!

But how do we find by experience that the first mentioned of the above great benefits were in fact secured by Lord Durham? What did he succeed in doing towards the avoidance of a war with the United States of America? Mr. Van Buren's Government had long before Lord Durham's arrival taken every step warranted by the defective laws of the Republic towards a repression of the piratical outrages attempted by the multitudinous banditti on the frontier, and took successful pains to procure the enactment of supplementary laws for the same upright and pacific end.

But, as it was obvious that the only danger of an irregular collision with the United States must have arisen from a fresh breaking out of actual disturbances on the part of the Canadian rebels, what proof has been afforded by Lord Durham of his having advanced a single inch towards the prevention of such a calamity? Literally none. All accounts, without exception, state, that preparations for a renewal of the insurrection have been carried on from the moment of Lord Durham's landing in North America down to the present hour; and we all know that the Canadians of the French race have displayed resentment at the rejection of his ordinances by Ministers the most unanimous and undisguised aversion for his government, with the warmest predilection for Lord Brougham and the course which, on his motion, was adopted. For the avoidance of the war with the United States, therefore—a business which we had understood to be beyond Lord Durham's jurisdiction as Governor-Generel of an English colony, any further than as all his predecessors were bound to avoid a war as much as he—it appears that he did nothing, and could do nothing, beyond what had taken place in time of Sir John Colborne. So, with regard to the conciliation of the Lower Canadians, it is on record that he has left them not one whit less exasperated against him than against the most odious of the governors who had preceded him, nor less inveterate for separation from great Britain than at any former period; and that the projects for denationalizing the French race, of which he boasts, must have been carried by the bayonet. As for the two great national benefits derivable, according to the *Westminister Review*, from Lord Durham's accession to the government of North America—namely, the spread of the democratic spirit here, and its predominancy in the councils of the Queen's Goverument—these are still in the hands of Providence, who, we trust, has not so far dismissed the people of England from his favour as to leave our future well-being at the mercy of Lord Durham, Mr. Leader, and the London *Westminister Review*.

AMERICAN BANKS AND COTTON TRADE.

Numerous statements from the most accredited American sources have been repeatedly given under this head, tending to expose the sort of systematic manœuvres by which, under an outward show of assistance and professions of friendship and disinterestedness, Mr. Biddle contrived to fleece and to hasten the insolvency of the Mississippi, Alabama, and other banks, who put their faith in him. It is equally curious to witness the sama game now playing off against the commercial, as before against the banking interests. In each case Mr. Biddle has managed to gain partisans on both sides of the Atlantic, and those who were then engaged in crying up the credit of his paper and the cleverness of his financial tactics, at the very time when his bank had suspended specie payments, are now busy in writing up the prices of his cotton, and spreading reports of a scarcity in the cotton-growing districts of the United States, at a time when no exact estimate of the forth-coming crop could possibly be formed, and when the stocks on hand of the old crop are so considerably larger now than at the same period of last year. According to an account in a New York commercial list, supposed to have been drawn up with no unfavourable bias towards Mr. Biddle, the total crop of 1837-8 was 1,801,497 bales, whilst that of the year previous was no more than 1,422,930, being a surplus production of 378,567 bales. The total export from the United States, from the 1st of October last to the 30th of September this year, exceeded that of the year before by more than this surplus product; that is, 407,204 more bales were exported in this year than last, the gross exports this year being 1,575,629 against 1,168,428 bales for last year. Of this increase 314,369 bales were the surplus proportion to Great Britain over the exports of the year before. According to the statements furnished weekly under the Liverpool head, the "computed stocks" of cotton on hand, made up to the 10th inst., were 385,500 bales against 194,400 at the same period last year. It would seem from this that no deficiency of supply need certainly be apprehended, although the increased rate of consumption should be kept up, which, for this year, is estimated at an excess of 117,000 bales over that of last year—an estimate in which there is, however, probably some gues work.

With respect to the new crop, although there may be some variation in the accounts, from the conflicting opinions and interests of the parties on the spot, yet it may be affirmed that in the generality of cases the anticipations were of a favourable nature, and that it would turn out, if not above, yet a fair average. The advices from New Orleans in particular, which have been received here in unexceptionable quarters, are expressed in very confident terms of a plentiful crop, and certainly no apprehension was entertained there of its falling below the produce of the year before. Of that year's gross amount exported it may however be remarked, that in the *New York Price Current* it is assumed that as much as probably 150,000 bales were not of the growth of that, but of the previous year, 1836-7, which remained in the interior, and could not be brought to market in consequence of the money crisis then raging. Whatever foundation there might be for this assumption in part, the quantity is, doubtless, greatly surcharged, as it is known that the most active exertions were made by the banks, as well as by agents from Europe, towards the close of last year, to purchase and bring forward all upon which hands could be laid, because of the light comparative stocks in England at that time and consequent tendency to an advance in prices.

From the considerable excess of the stock now on hand, therefore, and the at least fair appearance of the new crop coming to market, it may be taken for granted, that looking at American cotton only, there is little or no risk of deficient supplies, and of course no real foundation on that score for the late or for any rise in prices. Such rise could indeed hardly have taken place in the face of a market so amply furnished, or have been long supported in any case, had the speculation with that view been one of the ordinary kind or been confined to the general run of merchants and dealers. But the speculators being banks operating by means of an extensive system of inconvertible paper money, with Mr. Biddle himself at the head, wielding a mighty paper machinery in the United States and in London, raising money at pleasure, and to any extent, on post notes 12 months after date, paid when due from the produce of other issues, it will be easily understood that a conspiracy for a rise in prices so backed may be successful for a longer time. But a scarcity artificially created by holding back from an overstocked market, even supported with means so extraordinary, must in the end give way to the natural course of events, such as the constant influx of imports of the raw material on the one hand, and its diminished consumptioon on the other, through high rates of value.

It is alone from America, however, that supplies of cotton are drawn, although chiefly so, and it is not in that country only that the produce is annually on the increase. Upon the import of the 106,000 bales of South American cotton last year there is an increase this year of 34,000, and the rate of production is not likely to be diminished by the remunerating prices which have continued to prevail in the planter's favour. There are no data of extract reference with regard to the production in Egypt, but it is well understood to be on the advance yearly. If less be sent here, more is exported to Trieste and other ports, which may partly serve to account for the less export of cotton this year from hence, being 97,820 only against 120,813 bales last year to this date. The foreign ports appear to be all well stocked with the artilce; the last quarterly account of Havre showed a rather larger stock only than last year, but much heavier than those of preceding years. The advices from Smyrna all show an increased activity in the production of cotton throughout the provinces of Asiatic Turkey. One of the most extraordinary instances of the rate at which cotton is being produced may be seen in Mexico, where last year the crop on the coast of the states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Puebla, and Mexico, reach 90,000 bales, whilst four years before it amounted to 5,000 bales only. It would be idle to say, that because the 90,000 bales were not exported they therefore could exereise no influence on the markets of Europe. The fact is, that being manufactured on the spot, they interfere by nearly all the extent with the export to Mexico, and the consumption there of British or other cotton goods, and therefore by so much the actual consumption of raw cotton is diminished or retarded here or elsewhere. But at such a rate of production, Mexico may before long become a cotton exporting country, and for the growth of that material it is well-known that the whole of her immense tracts of coast land are exceedingly well adapted. It may be observed, too, that there is not a single country where manufactures of cotton cloths and the establishment of spinning mills have made such rapid progress within the space of a few years only, and the annual accounts of exports show how considerably they have already acted upon the consumption there of British cottons, both directly and comparatively with the increase of cottons exported which before was observable. The events of the French blockade must tend still more to lessen the demand for foreign manufactures, and to stimulate the growth of native cotton and its extended manufacture on the spot, which, of course, will by so much deduct from the consumption of raw cotton in, and the exports of cotton goods from Europe.

Taking these various points into consideration, there can be no valid cause to fear a scarcity of supply of raw cotton arising either out of a deficient crop in the United States, or a greatly increased demand for consumption in the manufactories of this country.—*Times, Nov.* 17.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ODESSA, OCT 22.

I mentioned in my last the hatred of the natives of the Caucasus for their Russian oppressors; to-day we have received intelligence corroborating the particulars I communicated to you on the subject. The principality of Djarobelizensk, which disposed in so summary a manner of its Russophile Governor, Prince Semerdzizenew is now administered by the Russian General Lachinoff. The latter, desirous to avenge the murder of his predecessor, had sent in quest of those he termed rebels to the country several detachments of Cossacks, who, to his great astonishment, were disarmed and arrested, and some of them killed, by the natives. All the inhabitants, who were afraid of being suspected, have gone to join the insurgent mountaineers, and are now waging a destructive guerilla warfare against the Russians. Reinforcements have arrived in the principality of Djarobelizsensk; but the authorities had not dared to send them in pursuit of the fugitives, lest the entire population should revolt against them.—*Times, November* 22.

A letter from Vienna of the 12th inst., published by the *Leipsic Gazette* of the 19th, states that nothing had yet been decided respecting the Ministerial schism which was said to have arisen out of a difference of opinion of the members of the Aulic Council on a financial question, It was still hoped, however, that Count Kolowrath would not retire at that moment, the eve of the conclusion of a new loan. Several merchants from Southern Russia were then in Vienna, making extensive purchases of worsted and cotton goods Austrian manufacture—a circumstance the more remarkable, as before the last war between Russia and Turkey broke out, and at the period of the Polish revolution, large exports of the same articles took place for the Russian troops. It was inferred from the presence of those merchants in Vienna, that Russia was about concentrating an immense force in her southern provinces; but no fears of war were, nevertheless, entertained in the Austrian capital.—Times, Nov. 23.

BUCHOREST.—I have just learned a fact which affords additional proof of the jealousy and discontent of Russia on the subject of our foreign relations and of her ulterior views respecting our country. You are aware that the two islands at the mouth of the Danube are occupied by the Russians. From the outset they endeavoured by all possible means to injure our two harbours of Braila and Galatz. They began by establishing quarantines; they next levied a duty of four per cent., to which they attempted to subject foreign goods imported into Moldavia but were obliged to forego that pretension, thanks to the interference of England. They have now divised a still more efficacious plan to attain their end, which, if they be allowed to go on, must ultimately destroy our two harbours. When the Turks were in possession of those islands they took care every four or five years, to clear the mouth of the river of the sand incessantly deposited by the Black Sea. The Russian authorities have manifested the intention of no longer removing that obstable. I am assured that in the course of three or four years no merchant vessel will be able to enter. Our only hope now is in the intervention of Austria, who is deeply interested in the matter, and in that of the steam-boat company, which intends demanding of the Sultan to interfere with the Court of Russia.—*National*.

The German journals speak of a proclamation addressed to the Hanoverians, and extensively circulated throughout Holatein and also at Hildesheim, Osnabruck, &c., for the purpose of reminding the inhabitants that they must reckon only on themselves, and expect nothing from the confederated princes for the maintenance of their constitution. "We have had enough of words," says the proclamation, "let us proceed to action. Hanoverians, refuse to pay the taxes not sanctioned by the national representation and support your refusal, if necessary by an appeal to arms! You will not remain alone in the struggle—your neighbours will powerfully support you; the valiant Catti will assist you; the men of Holstein and Schleswick, whose warlike courage is attested by 20 centuries—the Dithomarsi, who have never been serfs—the Danes, sons of the heroes of the Sagas—finally, the Normans, the great posterity of illustrious ancestor—the Normans, amongst whom more than one Sigurd burns with ardour to combat the venomous monster of despotism—are ready to trust themselves like their ancestors of old to their light barks, to conquer glory and deliver their brethren. England will not remain indifferent to your fate. A Prince whose whole life has been devoted to the defence of liberty, will accept the crown offered to him by you, in presenting for his approbation the constitutional law which Electoral Hesse has given itself, and which alone is worthy of governing a highly civilized people like yourselves!" The proclamation ends with "Augustus Frederick for ever! shame and contempt to the ridiculous petty tyrant who now oppresses Hanover! Shame and contempt to those who, through cowardice submit to his debasing domination!" —Ibid.

The chances of war, in the opinion of the *Courrier Français*, appears to be on the decline in the East, and it quotes letters of the 9th ult. from Tabriz, and of 31st from Constantinople, announcing positively that the Shah of Persia had rised the siege of Herat, and that his troops were in full retreat, and were 50 leagues in the rear of the territory which they had invaded. The *Courier* also states that Admiral Roussin has, by Count Mole's orders, signed the treaty concluded between England and Turkey, and opened to all the nations of the West. The objection previously raised to it by France was on account of the interest felt by her for the Pacha of Egypt, "who," says the *Courier*, "has been evidently sacrificed in this convention."—The same Journal on the faith of letters of the same date from Constantinople says that a serious commotion has broken out in the southern provinces of Russia, and the population of Georgia has risen and massacred 6,000 Russians. The insurgents it is added, joined by 30,000 Lesghis, were marching upon Tiflis, and in consequence of the news which had reached Sebastopol 15,000 men had been marched towards the theatre of the insurrection, which was said to be spreading like wildfire from one population to another. "Had such a movement taken place a few years sooner," observes the *Courier*, "Poland might have been saved." A third letter from Constantinople, also of the same date, quoted by the *Carlsruhe Gazette*, states that official dispatches from the Pacha of Bagdad had been received, announcing that a second expedition of English troops had appeared in the Persian Gulf, and had taken possession of one of the most important points; but what point is not mentioned. This is confirmed by a letter from Alexandria of the 16th ult., (a very old date, for we have received letters to the 26th), quoted by the *Leipsic Gazette*, which, however, from its mentioning that the troops had been landed to assist the defenders of Herat, that the point in question was a second Gibralter, etc., we are inclined to believe is only another edition of news which has been for some time in circulation.—The Constantinople letter goes on to state that M. de Bontanief had recently remitted an autograph letter of the Emperor Nicholas to the Sultan, and that it was believed to be important. Admiral Roussin had previously had an interview with his Highness.—The Seraskier Hafiz Pacha had sent word that he had succeeded in arresting several emissaries of Mehemet Ali's, who had been commissioned to excite the Kurdish tribes to revolt. This had been officially communicated by the Porte to the corps displomatigue.—*Gal. Mes. Nov.* 23.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE.—Nov. 30.

34th Regiment of Foot Lieutenant Charles Boyse Roche, from the 4th Regiment of Foot, to Paymaster vice George Ledingham, who retires upon half-pay.

42d Foot. Brevet Major Peter John Willats to be Major, without purchase, vice Reed, deceased; Lieutenant Hender Mountsteven to be Captain, without purchase vice Willats; Ensign Clifford Felix Henry to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mountsteven; Sergeant Major Alexis Corceran to be Ensign, without purchase. vice Henry.

63d Foot. Lieutenant Exham Schomberg Turner Swyny to be Adjutant, vice Jones, retired.

79th Foot. Oswald Pilling, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice May, deceased.

87th Foot. Lieutenant Richard Sorrell O,Brien to be Adjutant, vice Middlemore, who resigns Adjutancy only.

Rifle Brigade. Lieutenant Geerge Kirvan Carr to be Adjutant, vice Viscount Jocelyon who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Royal African Colonial Corps. Ensigns William Snowe to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Macpherson, deceased; George Leslie Wood, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase. vice Snowe.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

William St. John Boyle M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon vice Thomson, appointed to the 17th Regiment of Foot

WAR OFFICE.—DEC. 4.

MEMORANDUM

The half-pay of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 4th instant, inclusive, they having been allowed a commutation for their half pay:

Ensign Charles Henry Louis Werner Behne, half-pay 1st Light Infantry Battalion King's German Legion; Quartermaster Harry Cornwall, half-pay 1st West India Regiment.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.—DEC. 3.

Royal Regiment of Artillery The dates of the following commissions are amended in consequence of the death of Colonel Clement, on the 10th June, 1838 viz.: Colonel Frederick Cambell Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Thomas Mitchel Captain Mark Evans, Second Captain John Sidney Farrell, First Lieutenant Henry Paget Christie. Colonel George Turner, Lieutenant-Colonel Courtenay Cruttenden. Captain John Pascoe, Second Captain Charles Philip, Brever, First Lieutenant James Benjamin Dennis, Captain George Tempest Rowland, Second Captain John Knowles, First Lieutenant Denis William Pack, First Lieutenant John Travers.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE—TWENTY LIVES LOST.

About one o'clock yesterday (Wednesday), says the *Plymouth Journal*, three pinnaces, having on board the men employed at the Breakwater, left the *Chatham* hulk, which is moored inside that structure, as a rendezvous for the men; the sea was then running very high, and the wind blowing a fearful gale from S. S. W. The destination of the boats was the quarry at Oreston, but as they proceeded across the sound they encountered tremendous seas, and especially so when approaching the Cobler-buoy, where the run of the ebb tide from Catwater, meeting the seas which came in from the S. S. W., produced a peculiarly heavy swell and very dangerous surface. When about two-thirds of the way across the sound, a man in the leading boat exclaimed that the second pinnace had disappeared. At the same instant the crew observed that several persons on the Old Victualling Office point, and the Batten, were waving their hands and making other gesticulations as if to call their attention to some particular circumstance. The boat immediately made into the Victualling Office point, where the crowds, who had assembled to witness the effects of the storm, told the crew that the second pinnace had sunk, and that some of the crew were then clinging to the Cobler. The crew of the second boat immediately srruck their sail, and, at the imminent risk of their lives, put about, and went back to the spot where, as nearly as could be judged, the ill-fated vessel went down. Not one of the crew were to be seen, and nothing but some of the hats and baskets belonging to the sufferers was recovered. The boat itself was seen bottom upwards, and in that state it floated to the rocks under Mount Batten. From the particulars which we have been able to glean from parties who witnessed this lamentable occurrence, it appeared that the boat was coming in at a rapid rate, having a reefeed lugsail set, when, upon descending a heavy sea, which followed close upon another, the boat's way completely buried her in the sea ahead, and she instantly went down. The first boat very nearly shared the same fate. She was some distance ahead of the second pinnace, and, when near the Cobler, buried her bows in the same manner, shipping so much water that she was filled nearly up to the thwarts; this was fortunately baled out before the circumstances reeurred, which it did several times on her way in. This boat was also in a state of the utmost jeopardy when she faced the sea to return to the spot where the pinnace sunk; she, however, ultimately reached Oreston safely, the crew being in a most miserable state, from the terror which their own situation had produced, and the sorrow which they could not but feel from the loss of their "brothers," as they emphatically termed them. The third boat did not leave the *Chatham* until some time after the departure of the other two, so that she was too far behind to render any assistance. Up to last night none of the bodies had been washed on shore. As soon as the sinking of the boat became known at the Barbican, five brave fellows, whose names we have pleasure in making public, viz: Adam Friendship, John Musgrove, James Church-wood, William Crapp, and George Barker, jumped into a gig, and pushed out out to sea with the hope of saving the men; their efforts were, however, unavailing. On proceeding from the pier to Mount Batten, we perceived the boat thrown bottom upwards on the rocks, and lying nearly in the same spot where the *Jasper*, man-of-war brig, was wrecked some years since, when seventy persons perished. Portions of the boat had come ashore, and from the violence of the sea, it was apparent that she would soon go to pieces. The most heart-rending sight which we witnessed in the course of the day was the return of the bereaved widows from Oreston, whither they had gone to learn the truth of catastrophe. The condition of these poor creatures was the pitiable in the extreme, and the tears and lamentations could not but move a heart made of the sternest stuff. One of them was accompanied by the children who were sharers in her calamity, and a more distressed group has seldom been seen.—Times, Nov. 9.

THE GREAT WESTERN STEAMER.

This vessel may be expected to arrive on the 5th or 6th of next month. She will bring new York papers to the 28d inst., and Canada papers to the 20th, being 20 days later than the sailing of Lord Durham from Quebec. The directors of the company have, in consequence of the numerous applications for passage and freight, determined to dispatch her much earlier than was expected for her first voyage in the ensuing year.—She is announced to leave again for New York on the 19th of January, being nearly a month earlier than according to the previous announcement. The determination on the part of the directors appears to have given very general satisfaction, and indeed it must be looked upon as of public importance, and as an assurance that in the present state of Canada this Company are anxious to afford every facility for the speediest conveyance of the news from that country.—*Standard, Nov* 26

MISCELLANEA.

The greatest distance accomplished by the *Royal William* steamer on her passage to New York on one day was 265 miles, and the least was 112 miles. The wind was against her nearly all her voyage.—Chronicle, Nov. 9.

The lucrative naval appointment of Inspector-General of the service of the Coast Guard has become vacant by the demise of Captain G. W. N. Knight. The appointment is in the gift of the Board of Admiralty.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—The total rank and file of the army in Ireland for November is as follows—viz., artillery, 812; cavalry, 1,759; infantry, 13,247. Total 15.818.

Ensign the Hon. William Skeffington Foster, son of Viscount Ferrard and brother of Lord Massarene, has been appointed by the Governor of New South Wales Assistant Engineer and Superintendant of Iron Gangs at Bathust road, Sydney. Mr. Foster holds a commission in the 80th Regiment.

STATE OF TRADE.—There has been very little change in our market this week. Some counts of yarn are in moderate request for the East Indies, at slightly increased rates; but, owing to the continued advance in cotton, the prices are still unremunerating to the spinners. The demand for printing cloth continues good; but in most other fabrics there is not quite so much doing.—*Manchester Guardian.*—*Times, Nov.* 23.

We understand that the state apartments of Hampton Court Palace will be open to the public to-morrow, and will continue to be so every day in the week, with the exception of Saturday, and Sunday during the hours of Divine service. In addition to the rooms which contain the divine Cartoons of Raphael, a new gallery has been opened, containing 165 pictures, many of them of great historical interest. There is also a new portrait gallery, in which are several curious pictures, mentioned by Walpole in his "History of Painters."—*Morning Herald.*

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